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WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 14, 1940.

B. E. P. Q.--382, Revised.

Supersedes Memorandum to Inspector in Charge, November 9, 1934

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY



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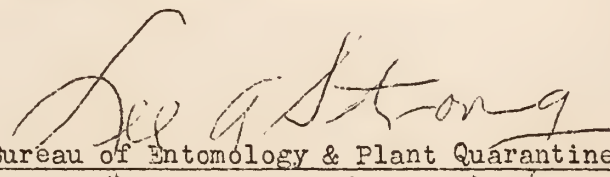
B. E. P. Q.--382, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Uruguay is offered for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, formerly in charge of Foreign Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the Law of October 21, 1911, and decrees promulgated thereunder.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.


Chief, Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine.

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BASIC LEGISLATION
Law of October 21, 1911

Article 4 of this law authorizes the Executive Power to prohibit the introduction into Uruguay of seeds, plants, fertilizers, etc., that favor the development of pests.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

According to information supplied by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, Italy, the importation of the following plants into Uruguay is prohibited: *Acacia*, *Actinidia*, *Akobia*, alder, almond, *Ampelopsis*, apple, apricot, ash, beech, birch, blackberry, boxwood, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, citron, *Cornus*, cotoneaster, *deutzia*, *Eleagnus*, elder, elm, fig, *forsythia*, gooseberry, grapevines, honeysuckle, horse-chestnut, Jersey tea, *Kalmia*, *Kerria*, *lignumvitae*, lilac, linden, locust, maple, marshmallow, medlar, mountain ash, mulberry, orange, *Oxyacanthus*, peach, pear, *Photinia*, plum, poplar, privet, quince, *Rhodotypus*, rose, sassafras, *Spirea*, spruce, sumac, *Symphoricarpos*, *Thuya*, *Viburnum*, walnut, and willow.

SEEDS OF ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa* L.) and FORAGE CROP SEEDS containing more than 20 grains of *Cuscuta* seed per kilogram will be rejected, but may be cleaned and offered again for entry. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (3), p. 3.)

Importation Restricted

SEEDS: Consignee must apply for import permit and present documents attesting their origin and purpose for which imported. Samples will be taken for analysis. An excess of dodder (more than 20 grains per kilogram) will cause rejection of the shipment. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (1) and (3), p. 3.)

PLANTS FROM COUNTRIES FREE FROM SAN JOSE SCALE (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.): Consignee must apply for an import permit and must indicate the permit number when making the customs entry. The plants will be inspected on arrival, with disposal according to the findings. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (6) to (12), pp. 3 and 4.)

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, TUBERS, ROOTS, ETC., WHICH MAY CARRY PESTS:

Will be inspected on arrival with disposal according to the findings. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (14), p. 4.)

PLANTS, PARTS THEREOF, AND FRESH FRUITS FROM COUNTRIES INFESTED BY SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.): Phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin attesting freedom from injurious plant diseases, must accompany each shipment; inspection on arrival at the expense of the interested persons. (Decree of March 24, 1922, as amended, article 1 (a), (b), and (c), p. 4.)

SEED POTATOES: Phytosanitary certificate indicating origin must accompany each shipment. This must be issued by competent authorities of the country of origin and it must declare that the potatoes proceed from localities free from potato wart, powdery scab, potato tuber worm, and Colorado potato beetle. A tolerance of not more than 5 percent of tubers infected by common scab is allowed. (Decree of January 10, 1934, article 1 (a), pp. 5 and 6.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Decree of March 9, 1912, issued under the provisions of the law of October 21, 1911)

Importation of Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers, etc.

Art. 11. The importation of seeds, plants, fertilizers, and other vehicles for the distribution of pests may be effected only through the port of Montevideo, until the Executive Power authorizes others, and it will be subject to the following regulations:

Importation of Seeds

- (1) In order to be able to import seeds, the interested person must make an application to the Plant Protection Service (Direccion de la Defensa Agricola) indicating therein the name and address of the importer, the name of the seed, its origin and the documents attesting the origin and the purpose for which the seeds are intended--sale, sowing, or consumption.

Samples Will Be Taken for Analysis

- (2) A representative of Defensa Agricola will draw samples at random which will be analyzed. According to the results of the analysis their entry will be permitted, or refused, in the latter case requiring their immediate relading or destruction without indemnity, at the choice of the interested person.

Excess of Dodder Will Cause Rejection

- (3) Seeds of alfalfa and other forage crop seeds that contain more than 20 grains of Cuscuta per kilogram will be rejected.

Cleaning of Seeds Permitted

- (4) The cleaning of forage crop seeds which contain more than the allowable amount of dodder seeds will be permitted. The seeds will be cleaned under the supervision designated by Defensa Agricola. The refuse will be completely destroyed by fire. The inspector will take care that the entire shipment is cleaned and require the submittal of samples for a new analysis. In no case will entry be permitted if the results of the analysis do not show that the required condition has been attained.
- (5) When the analysis is favorable a certificate will be issued to the interested person; without it a customs permit will not be granted.

Importation of Plants

- (6) For the introduction of plants, an application must be made to the Plant Protection Service, indicating the name and address of the importer, species, quantity, and destination of the plants.
- (7) The number of the respective permit must always be indicated. The inspection having been made, Defensa Agricola will, in each case, notify the customs, indicating the permit number referred to in the entry papers.

Inspection on Arrival

- (8) Inspection will be made at Montevideo if possible.
- (9) If plants are infected in such a way as to constitute a risk for the national agriculture and their efficacious disinfection is not possible in the opinion of the inspector, a period of 48 hours in which to effect re-embarkation or destruction by fire, will be fixed without right of indemnity.
- (10) When plants to be imported, on account of their packing and quantity, cannot be inspected in that port without serious injury to the plants, the owner will be permitted

to carry them to his agricultural establishment under control of Defensa Agricola, whose representative will be present and supervise the opening of the packages.

Disposal of Infected Shipments

- (11) Every shipment or part thereof that shows signs of infection shall be destroyed at once, except in cases where, on account of the character of the disease, disinfection can be carried out which will completely sterilize the plants attacked.
- (12) Shipments will be regarded as cleared through the customs only when the importer receives the corresponding inspection certificate from the Plant Protection Service.

Notice of Arrival Required

- (13) Importers or owners of plants will furnish a notice of arrival in advance, indicating the day and hour when unloading will be effected.
- (14) Fruits, vegetables, tubers, roots, etc., that may be vehicles for the distribution of pests will be cleared only after inspection and issuance of the certificate establishing their freedom from pests.
- (15) Refers to fertilizers.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The importation of plants, parts of plants, and fresh fruits, except as provided in Decree No. 2086 of September 23, 1921, may be effected through the ports of Montevideo, Salto, Santa Rosa del Guareim, Rivera, and Paysandu. The port of Carmelo is authorized for the entry of fresh fruits only.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM COUNTRIES NOT FREE FROM SAN JOSE SCALE

(Decree of March 24, 1922, as amended by that of December 22, 1922)

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Article 1. The importation through the Port of Montevideo is authorized of plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits proceeding from countries that are not free from San Jose scale under the following conditions:

- (a) Every shipment of plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the exporting country, issued by competent authority, which affirms that it has been inspected and found free from injurious plant diseases.
- (b) The interested persons shall present the phytosanitary certificate indicating origin to Defensa Agricola with the application, indicating the name, business, and address of the importer, kinds of plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits that they desire to import and the quantity in detail of each, purpose for which the products are intended, place of planting in case they are to be cultivated, and port of embarkation and name of ship.
- (c) Defensa Agricola will proceed to inspect the products to be imported and if on inspection they are found to be infected or are suspected of being so, will require their disinfection in a manner indicated by Defensa Agricola, at the expense of the interested persons.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES
(Decree of January 10, 1934)

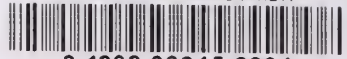
Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Article 1. Every shipment of potatoes imported into Uruguay for planting shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin which shall affirm:

- (a) That the imported tubers proceed from localities free from the following diseases and parasites: Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., Spongospora subterranea (Walls.) Lang., (Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., and (Doryphora) Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say.
- (b) That the tubers intended for exportation are free from other serious parasitic diseases, a certain margin of toleration being allowed of relatively innocuous infections.

With respect to scab, distinction should be made between:

- (1) Powdery scab caused by Spongospora subterranea which, as mentioned above, renders the shipment useless for seed purposes.
- (2) Black scab caused by Rhizoctonia violacea, the presence of which necessitates the disinfection of tubers intended for seed purposes.



- (3) Common scab caused by Actinomyces (Oospora) scabies, which may be tolerated when found only in a small proportion, for example, when not more than 5 percent of the tubers are affected, and of these not more than 10 percent of the surface.

Art. 2. In addition to a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, each consignment of potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Government of the exporting country to the effect that the tubers were especially selected for seed and that the farms on which they were grown have been under official supervision and inspection; also that in the course of the official inspections it was ascertained that there was no evidence of "degeneration" (virus diseases) such as leaf roll, mosaic, etc., which lower the vitality of the tubers.

(Note: The decree of July 4, 1935, temporarily suspends the provisions of article 2. In other words, until further notice, the certification that the potatoes concerned were selected seed potatoes and that the cultures from which they were obtained had been officially inspected and found free from the so-called degenerative diseases, is not required.)

Unfit Seed Potatoes May Be Consumed

Art. 3. If the tubers, on arrival in Uruguay, are deemed by the experts of the Agronomic Board (Direccion de Agronomia) to be unsuitable for seed, they may be utilized for consumption unless for a special reason they are unfit for this purpose also.

Totally Unfit Potatoes Must Be Destroyed

Art. 4. Tubers deemed by competent authorities to be unsuitable either for planting or consumption shall be destroyed under the supervision of those authorities, the importer having to pay the expenses involved thereby.

Tubers imported by commercial firms for planting in Uruguay will remain subject, even after release from the customs, to supervision by technical officials of the Division of Agricultural Encouragement and Protection (Seccion Fomento y Defensa Agricola), the importers being responsible for the maintenance of the tubers in good condition.